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VOLUME VI.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, AUGUST 8, 1875.

Single Copies 10 Cents.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

CANDIDATE :	Upper Div.	lower Div.	2d Ward.	34 Ward.	4th Ward.	Sto Ward.	Cape Fear.	Masonboro.	Fed'l Point.	Union.	Colembin.	Harnett.	Grant	Chewell.	I.Incolu.	Holden.	R. Point.	Holly.	Torvins.
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donvention, 1870, den, Z. French r J. H. Smyth, r S. H. Mannios, r	30,69	510	145	277	266	477	22	50	1970		101	218 01 203 46							
Gorgo Davis, d Robert Strugge, d E. Er an	71	81	242	215 215		118			10			45		.8.					



POST.

WELDON, Aug. 7. J. M. FOOTE.

RALEIGH, Aug. 7. ed the Convention by four at least. I am satisfied this morning we have it by at least eight. Moore and Harnett are Republsban. Lost Chatham by fortyeight votes. Thos. B. KEOGH.

Sampson county has gone Republican by one hundred and fifty majority. How is that Mr. Leach?

The Democrats concede that the rean uprising of the people. So do we. them. when the people, the bone and inew of the land came to the front.

We passed a good looking Democrat vesterday and asked him if he had heard from the election? His roply was d-m the election. He never wanted to hear of another or any man

Has Leach heard the news from year Democratic; this year, by Leach Democratic party, and the Republicans going there canvassing, it was reduced for the first time retaliated and paid to about 30 majority. Bully for Leach. them off in the'- own coin, in other Send him East again.

now that every person will commence work in earnest and help build up the and we hope they have learned a lesson "City by the Sea." Our Constitution that they may profit by. And now, as is safe and every man's rights are guaranteed. So let us have peace. There to our friends of law and order, and to will be no more elections until November 1876, in this part of North Carolina, our people can therefore, "take a rest."

Judge Buxton's election is a vindication of his honor and character that The people are opposed to Conventions, such creatures as Bart Fuller (a man opposed to office seekers, opposed to that has none to lose) and a few others everything that looks like revolution; have been tiging to blacken. If there they want better times, and they know are any gentlemen of honor, integrity and respectability in North Carolina a substantial government—one that Ralph P. Buxton is one of them, and protects their interest—and that they those who know him best are sure of it.

SNOW HILL, N. C. August 6, 1875. EDITOR POST:

has given Joseph Dixon the Republi- by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelcan delegate to Convention a majority phia, entitled "Peterson's Cheap Edition of 197, and elected all of the township for the Million of the Waverly Novels, officers in the county. The Republi- Each book is printed from plain, clear, cans were thoroughly united. Very respectfully, &c.,

JNO. D. G.

and would not elect him on that ac-



SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE Counties that have Certainly gone Against Convention

Alamance 1, Ash 1, Bertie 1, Bladen 1. Brunswick 1, Camden 1, Caswell 1, Hertford gives 430 Republican ma- Cherokee 1, Chowan 1, Craven 2, Cumiority. Gates goes Democratic. Bertie berland 2, Dare 1, Edgecombe 2, Forgoes Republican. Washington gives syth 1, Gastov 1, Granville 2, Greene 1, 435 Republican majority. Martin gives Guilford 2, Halifax 2, Harnett 1, Hen-52 Democratic majority. Tyrrell gives derson 1, Hertford I, Johnson 2, Jones 150 Republican majority. Chowan 1, Lenoir 1, Madison 1, Mecklenburg goes Republican. Perquimans goes Re- 2, Moore 1, Montgomery 1, New Hanopublican. Camden gives 50 Republi- ver 3, Northampton 1. Pasquotank 1, Polk 1, Perquimans 1, Richmond 1, Sampson reported 30 Democratic Robeson 2, Rutherford 1, Sampson 2, Stokes 1, Tyrrell 1, Wake 1, Warren 2, Washington 1, Wayne 2, Wilkes 2, For the past two weeks I have claim- Yadkin 1, Yancey 1, Mitchell 1. Total

We have requested time and again, that all violations of the United States laws concerning elections should be sent to the Post at once. The United rants for parties in Robeson and Sampson; and we have heard of cases in other counties, but we want the witnesses. Send a few of those fellows to sult of the late election was owing to Albany. It will me te it healthy for

days, have the right to vote, and if any man was prevented from doicg so, it the track taken up. matters not by whom, should send the names to this office, at once, of the persons who prevented him.

Sampson County? It will certainly be duty, and great praise is due the canvery incouraging to his gubernatorial vassers." It has been one of severe prospects. The County was 400 last bitterness, made so of course by the words we fought the devil with fire, and we believe that the leaders who have The election is over and we hope always carried on campaigns in that personal manner are sufficiently amused the election has passed, we wish to say every good citizen, that we hope they will lay aside all of the bitternes of the campaigns and go to work to build up the waste places 'n North Carolina. that nothing will give it to them except are going to have.

"THE ABBOTT," by Sir Walter Scott, published this day, is the tenth volume Dear Sir:—The county of Greene ly Novels, now in couse of publication type, double column, and each work is issued complete in one large octavo volume, with a New Illustrated Over, Judge W. B. Rodman was the only volumes at twenty-five cents each or Republican candidate that was not five dollars for the complete set. This pledged to adjourn immediately on con-



CITY ITEMS. WANTED. - A wet nurse. Apply

he office of the Post. We were not furnished with a copy of the precedings of the O'Connell celebration, which is the amly excuse re have to offer for not publishing

Hot dry and dusty, but not half as of or dry as it was on election day, and then it was not dusty enough to blind the poor white men into voting their rights and privileges away.

The County Commissioners were in ession yesterdey, comparing the votes, and they declared who were elected to the Convention, and also township officers. Proceeding unimportant outside of that.

The city was never healthier than now, and we hope it will remain so The doctors say it is distressingly healthy, so much so that one or two of our physicians have left to spen I the summer out of the city.

The Marshal should keep the new pavements that the city has gone to so much expense in laying down in proper repair. There are several of them that will soon be washed away unless he gives them his attention.

Market street is in a bad condition, in fact the very worst in the city, and the authorities should have it improved. Saw dust it if they can't do better, but States Commissioner has issued war- it should be ballasted from Second to Seventeenth streets.

The Street Car Railroad needs looking a .. er by the authorities. About two-thirds of it a horse and buggy cannot cross. Now this is very well for Party tricksters had to take a back
seat when the people, the bone and twelve months and in the county thirty and they (the owners) should be made

train going North with a lot of hands and in 75 minutes after he arrived he to comply with their charter strictly or

Pay your taxes, before Mr. Thomas C. Servoss, City Clerk and Treasurer, have taken the most of men at past one advertises it. He will be compelled to The campaign is over. We have met do so, unless every man comes up and who broght the last one on. We said the enemy and they are ours. It has pays. We hope that the citizen will been 'a victory lof the good people not hang back and force the Treasurer, of North Carolina. We believe that in self defenc to publish their names. every true Republican has done his full Pay before he does that and you will save an expense.

Our associate leaves this morning on a Northern and Western trip. We ask for him that the press have an eve on him during his absence, because he is a widower and good looking, and we don't wish to lose him, we consented for him to go because he has done his duty nobly during the campaign and is deserving of recreation.

There are many of the police force and some of the health officers that look filthy. Their clothes are dirty and rugged and they go on duty with black shirts and collars. We are surprised at our Marshal allowing them to go on duty in such a plight. Our officers should have respect enough for the citizens to go clean and have respectable clothes on.

of the young men who are in the habit of going in bathing at Green's Mill Pond, on the old Newbern Road, just outside of the city limits, and bring the scamps before the next Superior Court and have a few of them punished and teach them some decency. Gentlemen could then take ladies out riding without having them exposed to in-

Can't the Ferry Company put on a first class steamer and carry persons over the fer. ; at about one-third of the present price? If they can they will make more money than they would do, for the best drive in the two counties is over on the west side of the Cape Fear pledged to adjourn immediately on convening the Convention, and he was beaten. We are sorige that he was not elected. We believe he is a good and true Republican, but the reason of his defeat is apparent. He bolted the party platform, and his defeat was certain. If he had not, he would have been elected by at least 500 majority. He is very popular, and justly so. There is few, if any, with more ability; but the people don't want a Convention and would not elect him on that acand Brenswick Rivers in Brunswick sons would purchase some of that cheap 6. Benediction, money, or do you intend to stick to the down Fourth to Nun, down Nun to



PARK, - Who win be the first of our public park ? Regally need any and it would not only be great public con venience but could be made an orna ment to the city. If a public park cannot be gotten up have we not some enterprising individuals in our miles who will give us a private one? By all means let us have a part, either public Kerry, Dublin, Kitter .. Javing 10

The health officers should look well to the sanitary condition of the city before the wet weather sets in 11 they don't have every thing in apply the order, and we have many beavy fains it will certainly be sickly?" So let the City Marshal see that those men do their full duty and all will be well, otherwise, the fault will be with the authorities. They have sufficient power to compel obedience, and we hope

it will be done. K. of P. Excursion. We invite attention to the advertigence of stone wall Lodge No. 1 K. of P. in Which they propose to give on mext Thestay the 10th inst., an excursion to south ville and the Black Fish Grounds The fine steamer Waccamaw has been char-tered and the committee are making every effort to make the the most pleasant excursion of the eason. Our friends will thus be afforded an oppor tunity of enjoying a pleasant day, and we know that numbers of them wil take advantage of it.

ENTERPRISE. -Some days ago the train coming South on the W. & W. Railroad ran into a steer j'st beyond Burgaw and threw three cars off of the track, wrecking them to pieces. Capt. John F. Divine, Superintentlent, luft the city in one hour afterwards on the passed the train, and the travelers wen on their way rejoicing. The same amount of work it took Capt, D, only one hour and a quarter to do would day to accomplish.

We are glad to see the Wilmington Weldon Railroad Company are extending their wharves out four hundred feet. We are informed that they propose to remove the Union Depot down on Water street. It will be a great improvement, and Col. Bridges will certainly have the thanks of the good people of the city if he makes this needed change. . Ho has always been one of our most enterprising citizens, and he will be more popular than ever if he does, as we are informed that he is going to do, give us a depot in the

The city authorities should put a stop to the nuisance of allowing a lot of does to remaine in the pound corner of Fourth and Princess streets, It is a shame to impose such treatment upon any part of our citizens as those in this locality as subjected to. Just imagine thirty or forty dogs in close confinement and each one endeavoring to how he licans have carried the State. The election, proposed by the Democratic Legislature, was for delegates to a convention for the revision of the State. you can form a faint idea of what the vention for the revision of the State people have to endure, All concede that the "pound" is a necessity, but let by the Republicans-a majority of it be removed to where it will not be a nuisance to any one. There

The anniversary of Free Love Lealge No. 1469, G. U. of O. O. F. will be cole brated on Tuesday, August 19th, 1876. The procession will form at 2 o'clock, from corner Princess and Water Streets, and will march up to Front, the ce down Front to Market, up Marke Fourth, up Fourth to Red Cros

Red Cross to St, Stephen's Ch

where the address will be delivered P. N. F. A. B. Lynn. The following will be ob Church: I. Music by the Chair 2. Prayer by the Chapfain. 3. Music by the Choir.

5. Music by the Choir.

4. Oration.

march up Red Cross to Serouth, Seventh to Market down Market to Pourth, old pole flat because your fathers Front, up Front to Princess, down Princes and discusses the animus which prompted out the Democracy during its progress passed over in them?



Poor Joe Engelhard could stand it no longer, he has gone to Beaufort, but forgot to take his rats along, whereupon the king rat graweth his tail and squeaketh loudly.

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	Cherokee	556	217	1	*******	
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	Rowan	1,34	800 794			
3	Rutherford	1,866	1,858	1		
1	Stanley	£1-10.20	37	1	dallar.	******
	Stokes	635	81	1		
	Swain	370	14			
1	Transylvania	309	30	1.		

The North Carolina Election. Beturns from the North Carolina election, received from private and reliable sources, indicate that the Repub-Constitution. The delegates nominated whom, it seems, are elected-are generally pledged to adjourn the convention as soon as it meets, so that the present constitution may remain intact; but it has been suggested that if the Republicans find themselves in an assured majority they may take advantage of the occasion to undo some of the intamous gerrymandering of the Demo-eratic Legislature, and restore to some-

Washington Watauga....

thing like an bonest equilibrium the apportionment of the State.

If our reports are true, and we have no reason to doubt them, the victory for the Republicans is one of more than ordinary importance. It will show that notwithstanding the efforts of the Democcats to preserve the color line and keep alive the issues of race prejudices, enough white men in addition to the 80,000 colored roters of the State have railied in opposition to the covert State Right schemes of the Opposition to prevent one of the leading Southern States from violating the obligations imposed by her readmission into the Union.

in Raleigh, printed elsewhere in this issue, throws an intelligent light upon the questions at stake in the campaign, and discloses the animus which prompt-



WILMINGTON POST ADVER-TISING RATES.

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ime than one week. Eight (8) lines, Nonpareil type, con-

All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special con-

All communications on busines should o addressed to THE WILMINGTON Post, Wilmington, N. C.

The subscription price to THE WIL-MYNGTON POST is \$3.00 per year for single copies; for clabs of 10 or 20 \$2.00 per copy. The circulation of the Post is the largest of any paper in North Carolina North Carolina.

NEW ADVERISEMENTS.

EXCURSION.

Stonewall Lodge No. 1, K, of P.

Smithville and Black Fish Grounds. Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1875.

The fine Steamer WACCAMAW will leave Market street dock on Tuesday, August 10th, 1875, at 7% o'clock A. M. sharp, for an Excursion to Smithville and Hasek Fish Ground, and return by So'clock P. M. Tickets for Gentlemen for Ladies and Children

Servants accompanying families ... Children under 5 years of age free. Tickets for rale at Heinsberger's and Yates Book Stores, and Harris' News Stand and by the Committee. The Committee reserve the right to reject In charge of Health Officer J. H. Brown

all objectionable persons.

Retreshments at City Prices. Positively to liquors allowed on board.

G. M. ALTAFFER,

W. S. WARROCK.

L. W. HODGERS.

Com.

NOTICE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ORDI-nance by the Board of Addernien of the City of Wilmington, I will sell from the City Pound on Mornly at 12 o'clock M., four (i) fine sheats.

J. H. ROBINSON, aug S-tf.

City Marshal.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

AT THE RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Anyantages nasurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions, Reopens Sept. 16th. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Paur. CHARLESS DROWNE, Director.

ODD FELLOW'S CELLBRATION.

The public are respectfully invited to at-lend.

JACOB JOHNSON, Chin'n.

J. BOLLY,

JOS. WILLIS,

WESLEY HOWE,

ALFRED ROSINGON,

COMMITTEE OF ATTEMPRISONS. A. ROBENSON, Floor Manager

CLIFFORD HOUSE. ON MARKET SIESET.

D the business part of the dill. D the business part of the dill. By planting from a colling to the dill. By part of the dill. By planting from a colling to the dill. By part of the dill. By part of

DIVIDEND.

ATA MERTING OF THE DERECTOR of the Bank of New Linesees, held there day, a dividend of five per cent, was declared out of the cornings of the Bank for the last vix months, payable on and after Au-gust 19th.

On D. WALLACK

PLOTTS' STAR ORGANS

New and beautiful designs. Agents wanted. Address EDWARD POTTS, Washington, NJ Pay Your City Taxes.

OFFICE OF TREASURER AND COLLECTOR, CIPY OF WHATENON, N. C. THE CITY TAX BOOKS FOR 1855 HAV-ing been received at this office, the un-dersigned is now prepared to collect the City Taxes on Real Estate, and Personal-Property for 1875.

ALL PARTIES are therefore notified and requested to give this matter framediate attention, and to call at this office and "pay up" without further delay.

CITY COUPONS are also receivable in T. C. SERVOSS, Trensures and Collector.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CARO-LINA.
This institution will be re-opened on the 1st Monday of September next. Ist Monday of September next,
the term ending the 2nd Thursday in June
1876, with a variation of two weeks at Christmiss. It has been re-organized on the relectic system, combining, however, three curristiar of Aris, Science and Agriculture,
Instruction will be given in the best-balleges.
Special instruction provided in Agriculture
and the Mechanic Aris. An able Faculty
has been appointed. The buildings the
roughly repaired for the reception of several
bundred students.

For circulars explanatory of the above apply to KEMP P. BATTLE.

Secretary Board of Trustees.

Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE:

MERE WILL BE AN ELECTION HELD At the usual politing places on the first thursday in August, 1875, in New Hanover county for the election of the following township officers, viz:

AWILMINGTON TOWNSHIP—Seven Mag-strates, one Township Clerk, one Constable and three School Committee:

PEDERAL POINT, MASONBORO HAR. nd three School Committee each

NEW HANOVER AND PENDER COUNTIES -Three Delegates to the St de Consti-utional Convention. Sheriff of New Hanover County,

GO TO

May II-W FOR THE INFORMATION

LLEN'S AND GET A CENTENNIAL

-OF THE-

PUBLIC. MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C. April 14th, 1875. N ORDER to enable me to cleanse the

city therouguly, and with as little delay as possible, I have divided the city into fourth Houlth Districts, with a health officer assigned to duty in each.

THE FIRST DISTRICT. embraces that portion of the eny north of Market and East of Fifth streets.

THE SECOND DETRICT. In charge of Health Officer C. C. Tay for endbraces that portion of the city north of Mar-ket and West of Fifth streets.

THE THIRD DISTRICT. in charge of Health Officer A. J. Denton's embraces that portion of the city month of Market and east of Fifth Streets.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT In charge of Health Officer S. F. (Wasnett. embraces that portion of the City South of

Market and West of Fifth Streets, The Health Officers may be designated by he yellow resette, and they are tentructed It is hoped that the Citizens generally wait

co-operate with me in this important work, and begin the needed cleaning without further delay.

Any person requiring the service or

Schwanger may report the fact to the Health Officer of the Division in which the work is to be done, or at my office, and the matter shall have the promptest attention.

Trusting no further appeal too or good () times may be required, and that our city shall be a model in newtness during the

I am, very respectfully, J. R. HOBENSON, open 15-M City Marshut. Weekly herosom of the Michiganion Marshut.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE BABOUTT IN COMMETTING AND ASSETTING AND RESERVED COMMENSURE OF THE RESERVED AS A RESOURCE OF THE PROPERTY AND PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

Tensorial -- Removal.

ARTER has purchased the slock and erial of Limes Carraway and remove the basement of the Purvell House, where by invites his old friends and the madings of updly to call on him. Dest worksoon to the these conflicted, and Sources, Mair Cotton and the appealing time at the chartest builty of

. . . . It to the the state of the second

W. P. CANADAY, Editor and Proprietor. J. J. CASSIDEY, Associate Editor.

WILMINGTON, N, C. SUNDAY, AUGUST 8, 1875.

THE RESULT OF THE VOTE. The returns are not yet all in, much less the official returns, but enough is known to determine the complexion of the Convention. The anti-Conventionists have control of it. The people did not have the opportunity to meet the naked question, but were obliged to express their opposition to the measure by electing delegates who were opposed to it, thus embarrassing the real question with the prejudices of local politics and personal preferences. And still, under these difficult circumstances the measure has been defeated. It is probable that the vote for immediate adjournment will under the circumstances be nearly unanimous, and there will, indeed, be "no Convention,"

We reserve until a later day comments upon the results of this great appeal to the people, merely remarking now that the door has evidently been opened to a fairer and more liberal treatment of public affairs. For the first time latterly many Democrats have jumped the party traces and defied the party lash. There has been a long step towards personal independence among the masses of the people, and these old chrystalizations of prejudice and party tyranny show signs of dissolution. The stamp of disapprobalong misled the people against their real interests. We thank the laboring masses of the State for thus standing up in defiance of intimidation in resistance to this attempted invasion of them.

The solidity with which the national Republican vote of the State was thrown is most gratifying, and the calm determination with which the party fell into line shows that we need hereafter have no fears of defections on their part on questions relating to the interests of the people.

To our State Committee and chiefly to its able Chairman, Thos. B. Keogh, we tender our especial thanks for their enterprising energy. Colonel Keogh has worked incessant since the canvass opened, and to him largely is the result due. In fact, we feel good natured generally to all who have sided in this grand result, and like having a general hand-shaking all round.

Daniel O'Connel. The present seems to be a cycle of centennials. The American people are Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri, prenumerous class of adopted citizens lina, Alabama, Kentucky, Maryland, are impelled by a worthy reverence for the memory of one of the greatest leaders to celebrate the one hundredth annual term of the birthday of Daniel

1. Unalterable attachment for the federal Union, with "no safer guide or O'Connell. This coincidence will serve higher law than the constitution of the to remind the thoughtful student of United States." history that the era of our country's and revolution in governmental systems. the impositions of Great Britain; but the year which gave birth to a nationality among the British-American colo nies also gave birth to an Irishman who proved to be less of an Irishman than any of his race; but who, nevertheless, served his countrymen with zealous loyalty to their dearest interests, and justly earned the titles of Agitator and Liberator. He never resorted to violent measures, and therefore we say he was less of an Irishman than any of his race. Containing all the characteristics of his people except that of rash pugnacity, he led them with rare cloquence, aroused them to the point of rebellion, nerved them to do and te dare, but never losing control of the hurricane of passion he invoked, al-ways succeeded in restraining his fol-lowers from serious outbreaks. When it is remembered that those followers were the most impulsive people in the world, and that he led them against the world, and that he led them against the English Aristocracy, whom they hated with the bitterness of generations of with the bitterness of generations of unimosity, this power of restraint seems almost miraculous. Yet O'Connell exerted it, and to-day, from pole to pole, and zone to zone, millions of his fellow countrymen will assemble to do homage to his extraordinary powers. Not a civilized nation on the face of the globe will fail to hear and learn something of his character to-day from something of his character to-day from them, and the acknowledgment will be made that centuries of subjection to Great Britain has not obliterated the individuality of the Irish people as a nation, or blusted their desire for naevery faith. While the Catholic Church may claim as its especial champion, there was so much true universality in his struggles for freedom that the world at large owns a controlling interest, so to speak, in his undying fame. The bigrotry of extreme religionists may deny this, and strict sectarians may argue against it, but the fact will remain that his struggles for religious lib-

pore results in his hands which will live forever to rejoice the hearts of the true Republicans. He has had no counterpart in the world's history. He was not the Richelieu of Ireland, nor the Washington; but he loved his country with a devotion equal to theirs; and if Washington; but he loved his country with a devotion equal to theirs; and if the times had been propitious, he might have won fame as a patriot soldier. As it is, he fills a place in history, not as a sectarian, but as a statesman and publicist—an unexampled leader of the masses. He was, perhaps, not so great in some respects as Burke, nor so brilliant as Sheridan, nor so eloquent as Grattan, but he was, nevertheless, the peer of them all. He may have succumbed in the last hours of his life to questionable impulses, but the surges peer of them all. He may have suc-cumbed in the last hours of his life to questionable impulses, but the surges of the mighty ocean, as they are dash ed in sad requiem notes against the shores of his native isle, will no longer be heard when the better deeds an most prominent characteristics of Daniel O'Connell are forgotten.—National Republican.

Where are the Southern Whigs to go?

The Whigs of the South were always under the hack with the Democracy. They were denounced as Federalists, Abolitionists, and feeble friends to the South. The maintenance of a common resistance to invasion with the assurance that the Northern Democracy were sound on the State rights question, gave the Democrats of the South the command of the Confederate government, and left little to the Whigs, except to lead from Manassas to Gettystion has been put upon the schemes of party cliques, and the go-by has been given to those leaders who have so cracy, through Blair, Vallandingham and their like, to preserve the Democratic unity even throughout that bloody

> It would seem singular that this hab it of obedience should have been con tinued after the war, but the habit of domination seems established. Notwithstanding the selfish monopoly all the official appointments by the Democracy, in spite of a dependence on foreign powers, an utter incapacity to provide the means of war, and the most flagrant oppression of the Southern people, the Southern Whigs returned to their yoke, and have, without an effort at political independence, fallen into the Democratic ranks as the mer-

> est privates.
>
> The only notice that we have seen taken of this honest and brave political party, has been the remark that they find their principles more nearly carried out by the Democratic than by any other party existing. It may be granted that under the Allen-Thurman dispensation men may express any po-litical opion, but we will show by the last expression of national opinion ever uttered by the Whigs that there is no

Democracy.
At the Whig convention of 1856,

2. They charge "the present disor-dered condition of our national affairs," nativity was one of general progress the dangers of civil war, the bitterness of sectional recrimination "to the cul-The Irish people had already waged pable neglect of duty by the present (Democratic) national administration." 3. They protest, in the name of Washington, against "geographical parties," apprehended evil from the sectional array of parties, and nominate Mr. Fillmore as "a representative of neither of the two sectional parties now

struggling for political supremacy."

This platform breathes throughout the utmost nationality. How, then, can the Whig party, which was so averse to civil strife, enter a campaign under leaders who avow their determination to revive the contests of the past for the purpose of reinstating doctrines which have been decided?

If the Whigs believe that the South will be more prosperous by political quiet and development, let them avoid the Democratic agitators. If they wish to secure measures for the promotion of domestic industry or the diffusion of popular intelligence, they had better leave themselves free to vote for men, without respect to party, who favor progress. If they deem the South to be safe and more prosperous under a regime of industrial development, let them guard against the ascendancy of a party which presents but one alternative—a Democratic monopoly of office or civil war.

an instrument in the hands of Providence for the advancemement of the noblest forms of progress. To him Ireland was the world; but in the results of his labors the world becomes his Ireland. His only hatred was gainst the Saxon. That word sybolized in his mind all that should be executed. Although that hatred may have been provoked by the hostility of the British Government to the Catholic Church, it bore results in his hands which will live in matter how the popular majority. no matter how the popular majority may decide who is not auti-Republican. The same factics that drove Republican officials from Colfax will expel ther from Feliciana, and the Republican administration is driven either to subwhite or black that shall have been wronged, but that any action will be taken calmly, with deliberation and upon due proof. The Feliciana affair is local, and does not threaten extensive combinations, as in other cases; it will, therefore, be proper to cause an authentic inquiry to be made into the facts, so as to insure a just punishment to the offenders, without causing undue excitement at home or abroad. We shall trust to the prodence of the executive to take proper measures for the vindication of the law, and to prevent any partisan perversion of the circumstances.—New Orleans Republican.

Daniel O'Connell.

To-morrow is the centennial of the birth of Daniel O'Connell. The grand celebration of the event at Dublin, for which all Ireland has been long preparing, will begin to-day and continue to-morrow and the day after. In this city there will be a banquet to-night, and to-morrow an oration and poem in Music Hall, the oration by Wendell Phillips, Esq., and the poem by Mr. J. Boyle O'Reilly. In many other cities the countrymen of O'Connell and those who rejoice in his work will observe the day with appropriate ceremonies.

O'Connell is sometime called "The Liberator;" but the title "The Agitator" more completely describes his character and work. He contrived. organized and conducted to success the most effective and wonderful system of agitation for the accomplishment of a political purpose known to modern times. In saying this we do not lose sight of the corn law agitation in England or the anti-slavery agitation in this country. Neither of these is, as a movement by agitation simply, to be ranked with the Irish agitation for Catholic emancipation, which is and probably will always remain singular in its chief characteristics. From beginning to end it was O'Connell's work. He conceived it, fomented it, controlled common principle in their platform it, directed it and triumphed by it—which is carried out by the Southern He had helpers; but no rival. O'Connell was the agitation, and the agitatiou was O'Conoell. There was never in the midst of celebrations of national sided, and the slaveholding States of a moment when it could have continucentennials of anniversaries, when a Missouri, Mississippi, Virginia, Lou- ed in vigor without him. It had no impulse but in his ragacious, intense, Indomitable, patient zeal; and at the end, when the Irish Catholics of Clare elected him to represent them in Parliameht he went up to London as solely and absolutely the embodiment of the claims of the Irish people as if he were crowned monarch. The constitution of the British empire was amended at his demand, sustained not by sword or musket, but only by the voices of the millions whom his voice had persuaded to trust their cause to his cham-

> pionship. Born in 1775 in the county of Kerry well educated at Catholic colleges in France, after which he studied law at the Middle Temple London, O'Connell was admitted to the bar at Dublin in 1798, the year of the rebellion. He made his first speech in 1800, and opposed the act of Union not yet consunated. He continued in the practice of the law, in which he was yery successful, without much interruption till 1808, when having conceived the general features of a scheme to effect the emancipation of the Catholics from heir oppressive civil and political disabilities, he gave himself up to the work, which thenceforward commanded all his energies and most of the time for more then twenty years. He had become convinced by the failures of others that armed rebellion against British power was folly. His means were union, agitation and petition, and to make them effective he depended most of all on his own ability as an orator and leader of men.

ator and leader of men.

In the power of influencing immense bodies of men by eloquence O'Connell has had few quals in the world. To be sure, the people to whom he appealed up has he presented but it was not commit themselves until they see the horses stripped. Let them not commit themselves until they see the horses stripped. Let them not commit themselves until they see the horses stripped. Let them not commit themselves until they see the horses stripped. Let them not commit themselves until they see the horses stripped. Let them not commit themselves until they see the horses stripped. Let them not commit themselves until they see the horses stripped. Let them not commit themselves until they see the horses stripped. Let them not commit themselves until they see the horses stripped. Let them not commit themselves until they see the horses stripped. Let them not commit themselves until they see the horses stripped. Let them not commit themselves until they see the horses stripped. Let them not commit themselves until they see the horses stripped. Let them not commit themselves until they see the horses stripped. Let them not commit themselves until they see the horses stripped. Let them not committee the seem to the stripped to the seem the seem to see the party to carry out their principles and care for the people of the Southern seem of character and ability, the Whirgs may safely break the bonds by which they always maintained. What he commanded was done. He would gather a crowd of a quarter of a may safely break the bonds by which they always maintained. What he commanded was done. He would gather a crowd of a quarter of a may safely break the bonds by which they always maintained them and the services of In the power of influencing immens while the colored laborers were indispensable to the planters. As soon as the immediate necessity for field laborers was suspended for a few weeks they began again to revive the strife which has done the South so much injury by

the shoals and breakers of the law, to that in guard against multiplied treachery, and opportu It was a work of twenty years' duration. In 1828 a vacancy having occurred in the parliamentary representation than Chre, O'Connell suddenly announced himself as a candidate. No Catholic and tabase and the suddenly announced himself as a candidate. die could take the oath required mons. Of course he declined to take them, and made an argument on the subject which surprised the hostile skilled he might be in the coarser clo-quence adapted to the mob, he was also to the reckless leaders who, with more quence adapted to the mob, he was also master of the style of parliamentary knowledge, are trying to secure the his seat without opposition, but it is commonly believed his after-career was much influenced by his indignation at being mked to take the obnoxious He served in several Parliaments,

representing, besides Clare, County Kerry, Dublin, Kilkenny and Cork. In 1841 he was elected lord mayor of once began organizing the same system of petitions and monster gatherings in behalf of the repeal of the act of union. It is not generally thought that he ever really believed this could be accom-plished, but that he instigated and stimulated it as a means of harassing the government and intimidating it to the degree of making other concessions, and in this particular he was measura-bly successful. But once in his long career as an agitator did he so far vio late the laws as to subject himself to a prosecution. In 1843 he called a monter meeting at Clontarf, near Dublin ance of 500,000 people was An attendance of 500,000 people was expected. The arrangements were complete to the minutest details, and comprehe ded a smi-military array. The government issued a proclamation the day before forbidding the meeting. O'Connell yielded the point, and by dint of strenuous exertion notified the whole country so that scarcely a man appeared. But he was arrested on a charge of conspiracy and convicted; but the House of Lords reversed the decission, after he had been some time tion subsided. A young Ireland party arose which ridiculed O'Connell's solicitude for peace. His last speech in Parliament was an appeal in 1847 that something might be done to avert the horrors of the famine in Ireland. Then he set out on a pilgrimage to Rome, but died at Genoa, before reaching the

imperial city, where great preparation had been made in his honor. What O'Connell did for Ireland sufficiently accounts for the affectionate regard all Irishmen have for his memory. What he did for the Roman Catholic Church has made him an object of reverence wherever the authority of the Pope Is recognized, But O'Connell's sympathies were limited to no race and no church. He repeatedly declared that what he asked for Irishmen and Catholics he would ask for Englishmen and Protestants if they were in like cir-cumstances. His testimony against negro slavery in the United States was splendidly clear and brave, and will make his name dear to the negro wher-ever it is known. His whole record shows him as sincere and liberal as he was earnest and inde-fatigable. "His voice," says Lacordaire, "vibrated for the rights of his enemy as for his own." The attempt of the lold mayor of London and Archishop Cullen to turn the celebration of this anniversary to the account of nltramontanism is a shocking outrage. It was O'Connell who said, "We take our theology from Rome, nor our politics," and he was feremost to deny the authority of the Pope over the freedom of the critizen. In the commemoration of the services of such a man there ought to be no element of exclusive-ness. It is not fit on this occasion to belittle his greatness.—Boston Advertiser, August 5th.

The Fleeds. The prospects of the year are changed shall be more than two hundred dollars, and at the time of issuing the summons or at any time thereafter, upon the filing an affidavit of the claimant setting forth the amount claimed and the proportions, and the calimity has affected a very large section of the country. A considerable part of the surplus food on which we counted for the foreign to issue an order to the Constable or Sheriff as the case may on which we counted for the foreign shall be pending, to issue an order to merhet has been utterly lost. The the Constable or Sheriff as the case may greatly—In some cases no doubt being obliged to buy again for home consumption instead of conding thousands of bushels to market. But the country at large outlers also—first, in the general loss of a commedity that pays for a large part of what we need to buy abress and, secondly, in the higher prices food at home, which is now inevitated. It is true the farmer who has foots and recommendation of the court of the parties. That in all cases in the Superior Court arising under this act, the return term shall be the trial term.

SEC. 3. Sec. 15. Any tenant, losses of land or cropper, and any recommendation.

It would be impossible to select a time when a visitation of this kind would work greater injury than now. The rain came at the very moment when the came at the very moment when the came was most susceptible to the provisions and penaltics of said and standing in shocks. Moreover, it cannot be desired that the calamity will have its influence upon politics, and

against holding him respon what might happen to the potato crop while he was absent. Although this i of a member of Parliament. However, the critical hour had come, and he determined to challenge the English government to deny him his seat. A desperate attempt was made to defeat him by the landholders, but the tenantry, daring starvation, repred him. Then England was afraid. Wellington and Peel in the ministry had both shortly before declared themselves unalterably opposed to Cathalic emancipation, but they point war. Upon the meeting of Parliament the government brought in an emacipation act, confessing the peril, and it was quickly passed. Upon the gound that it did not apply to elections held before its passage the anti-Catholic oaths were presented to him when he entered the house of commons. Of course he declined to take them, and made an argument on the subject which surprised the hostile bouse by its moderation, force and elections fall that this deplorably eversive fall of that this deplorably eversive fall of tain comes to compliputting the thing in a way to expose the gross absurdity of some political subject which surprised the hostile absurd tale. So that this deplotation doubt by its moderation, force and elocated by its moderation by its m absurd tale. So that this deplorably more thoughtless classes an easier prey

country.

Estimates of the loss by flood will probably be made up before long. That it is heavy there can be no doubt, but there is reason to hope it may not be so grievous as is feared while the waters still coyer the earth. Some crops will be saved in a damaged condition will still be worth something. In other Dublin. The successful ending of the agitation for emancipation did not conclude his labors so an agitator. He at where the loss will be absolute are probably limited in extent-not greater possibly than those devastated by grasshoppers last year. Calamity always appears at its greatest when it is present. Although we have, unhappily, no good reason to suspect that the bad state of the grain fields has been exaggerated, we hope that such will prove to be the case when the flood has sub-

POOR MAN, BEWARE!

Caapter 209, Acts of 1874-'75-An Act to Amend Chapter Sixty-Four Battle's Revisal-"Landlord and Tenant Act."

SECTION 1. The General Assembly North Carolina do enact, That chapter sixty-four of Battle's Revisal shall be mended as follows: Strike out all of ections thirteen, fourteen and fifteen, nd insert in lieu thereof the following Sec. 13. When lands shall be rented r leased by agreement written or verbal, for agricultural purposes, or shall be cultivated by a cropper, unless othervise agreed between the parties to the wise agreed between the partial all crops lease or agreement, any and all crops raised on said land shall be deemed a held to be vested in possession in the party entitled under the agreement to receive the rent and his assigns at all times, until the rent for said land shall be paid and until all the stipulations ontained in the lease or agreement shall be performed or damages in lieu thereof shall be paid to the lessor or party entitled to receive the rent, the same or his assigns, and until the said party or his assigns shall be paid for all advancements made and expense incurred im making and saving said crop, and until the said party or his assigns shall be paid any and all claims and demands against the lessee or cropper, which according to agreement written or verbal, between the parties should be a lien on said crop, or should be paid out of said crop. THAT THIS LIEN SHALL BE PREFERRED TO ALL OTHER LIENS; such lessor or party entitled under the agreement to receive rent for said land, and his assigns, shall be entitled against the lessee or cropper to any other person who shall gather or remove any part of said crop without the consent of said lessor or party en-titled to receive the rent, and to the possession of the crop until said lieus are satisfied, or his assigns to the remelies given in the Code of Civil Procedure upon a claim for the delivery of S. personal property.
Sec. 2. Sec. 14. Where any contro-

shall be competent for the party claiming possession of the crop by virtue of the preceding section to proceed at once to have the matter determined in the BILL HEADS. court of a Justice of the Peace if the amount clamied shall be less than two hundred dollars. And in the Superior Court of the county where the property is situated, if the amount so

The Fall Elections We have heretofore referred to the elections to be held in the various ing which the will have on the coing contest in 1876. Elections will held as follows :

kentucky—Monday, August 2.
California—Wednesday, Sept. 1.
Arkansas—Monday, September 6.
Majne-Monday, September 13.
Iowa—Tuesday, October 12.
Onio—Tuesday, October 12.
Virginia—Tuesday, November 2.
Kansas—Tuesday, November 2.
Maryland—Tuesday, November 2.
Massachusetts—Tuesday, Nov. 2.
Mississippi—Tuesday, Nov. 2.
Missouri—Tuesday, Nov. 2.
New York—Tuesday, Nov. 2.
New York—Tuesday, Nov. 2.
New York—Tuesday, Nov. 2. New Jersey—Tuesday, Nov. 2. Pennsylvania—Tuesday, Nov. 2. Wisconsin-Tuesday, Nov. 2. Texas-Tuesday, December 7. The present political complexion

the above States is indicated below: Arkansas, Democrat majority (so-

adoption of measures ruinous to the CARPENTER & MADLARD, (SUCCESSORS TO)

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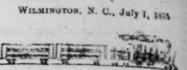
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CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

() N and after Sunday, July 4th, the fel

NIGHT EXPRESS AND PASSENGER TRAIN, (daily) Leave Wilmington... Leave Florence..... Arrive at Columbia...

..4.15 A A Arrive at Augusta..... Leave Augusta..... Leave Columbia..... Passengers going West beyond Column

p. m. Day Passenger Train Daily (except Sunday Leave Wilmington.

Connects at Florence with N. E. trah for Charleston, and with Freight Train win Passenger. Couch attached for Columbia Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Through Freight Train Daily (except Sundays.)

Local Freight Trains, with Passenger Concernitached, leave Wilmington Tues days, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6:20 A. M. and arrivent Withington Mondays, Wed-nesdays and Fridays at 5:30 P. M.

Passengers for Charleston, Columbia and Augusta and beyond, should take Night Express Train from Wilmington. Through Sleeping Cars on night trains July 9-11 JAMES ANDERSON

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

Wilmington, N. C., June 8, 1874

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. On and after June 9th, Passenger Trains in the W. & W. Kalfroad will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN Leave Union Depot, daily, Sun-

...6:05 P. M TRAINS.

Leave Union Depot daily at..... Arrive at Goldsboro at....... Arrive at Rocky Mount at...... ...6:30 P. M

Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line and Acquia Creek routes.

Acquis Creek route. Fullmen's Palaci Sleeping Cars on this train.

Freight trains will leave Wilmington tra-weekly at 5.00 A. M. and arrive at 1.40 P.M.

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dependency mars. Sensel for antalogue. Address ETWAEL PLOFFIC Washington. S.

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WILMINGTON, N. C.

"Your Bill of Rights says "That all political power is vested in and derived from the people only." Is power in the Senate of North Carolina derived from the "people only!" Let it not be said that taxation and representation go hand in hand. That principle has no application here. It is true that our ancestors fought the battles of the Revo-Intion upon the principle that they were not to be taxed by a body in which they were not represented. who represented? certainly the people those who paid the taxes-not the taxes themselves. Our ancestors never claimed that their property should be represented. They claimed, and justly too, that they should be represented.— In the Senate, property is represented and not the people; and the same principle which prompted our ancestors to that glorious contest, and sustained them in it, which terminated in the achievement of our Liberties, should

much public tax as five hundred men in another county. They all own the same species of property. Each of the five hundred is equally interested in the preservation of his little mite as either of the ten. Each one has perhaps made it by the labor of his hands, by the sweat of his brow. It is all he has, by means of which to maintain and provide for his family. It is the five hundred. Is this justice? Is this Liberty? Let war break out-let civil commotion arise-whose lives are exposed for the protection of this properdred go forth to fight the battles of poverty and indigence-while the ten equality of its citizens. Save us from equality. It is downright tyranny, -ty-ranny in its most odious form. The few grinding into the dust the many from 'the people only.'

"Property has no rights independent of persons. You can give it no rights, nor privileges, nor immunities which affect it alone. It is matter, and cannot feel nor enjoy rights, but in conseprotection as the owner of thou- whole State. sands? Is his enjoyment the less? all, too. Which will cling to his all with the more pertinacity? Which will surround it with more guards; use it more sparingly; and more carefully divided. A Lieutenant Government by profuse and lavish expenditures of cuty. government? It is notorious that the poor complain most of high taxes, and it is natural; it is harder for them to pay them. It diminishes the aggregate of each more, although the amount taken away is less, and every poor man government? It is notorious that the ken away is less, and every poor man hopes and expects to improve his condition, and one day to become rich .-Hence it is in Western North Carolina we are more interested in the preservation of slave property; because, alugh we may have fewer slaves, we have more slave owners; and, of course a greater number, of persons to watch over any aggressions upon it. The same is true of land. We have more land owners, and owners of every other

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abroad? Is North Caronna arone to be lected in the city of New York is no sure test of the wealth of that city. And many of our taxes are indirect, and furnish no index of the wealth of the country in which they are paid.

It is the then to say you must give the country in which they are paid. It is idle, then, to say you must give more political weight to the rich than

people, in acting, would not be influenced by the fear of denunciation or punishment of party men. The system has been tried in many States of the Union, and found to operate so well that it is much to be doubted whether it will not, in time, be adopted in all

it will not, in time, be adopted in all.
Others, too, think that they ought to
hold office for a limited period. There hold office for a limited period. There is no other officer known to our laws, but who is limited to a short period, after which his power is laid down at the foot of those from whom he received it; and in determining whether they will again place him in power, they pass upon the manner in which his duties have been discharged. Many of these offices are of the highest character and importance, and equally reof these offices are of the highest character and importance, and equally requiring in the incumbent, purity and integrity of character. No evils have resulted from giving the election of these officers to the people and certainly no corruption of the people, nor efthe officer has been the consequence. And it certainly is not a question of much difficulty whether we should be cursed with a bad Judge during his life, if, in despite of all pregnutions one if, in despite of all precautions, one should unfortunately be elected. In no other instance is such a curse inflicted. Can any other be greater?

The present mode of appointing Justices of the Peace is universally admitted to be worse than a farce. A certain evening is set apart for the purpose; and the members from the different counties hand in the names of those they desire appointed; and they are read at the clerk's table. Nobody hears achievement of our Liberties, should prompt us to war against this most is understood to be the season for sport prompt us to war against this most odious anti-Republican remnant of feudal aristocracy by which the people are taxed by a body in which they are not represented.

Apply the principle and see its injustice. Ten men in any one county justice. Ten men in any one county calcular neighborhood. And it is well known that 'many of those appointed known that 'many of those appointed are wholly unfit for the proper performance of the duties entrusted to them. And some of those duties are of the highest importance to their several counties. They enjoy and exercise the power to tax the people; they impose taxes much more heavy than those imposed by the Legislature. They regulate roads, build bridges, court houses dependence of his children for educa-tion—for sustenance. And yet, by the present system, the ten are equal to the jurisdiction in all cases of accounts under \$100, and actions on account under \$10; besides presiding in County Courts, where business of the highest importbattles of your country? The five hunprobate of wills; of granting letters of your country; to vindicate its honor; to maintain its glory; leaving their wives and little ones to struggle on in estates. There are many other importstay at home, enjoy their wealth, and boast of the honor and glory of their country, the bravery, the freedom, and of society, and upon the proper and efficient performance of their duties, desuch freedom—save us from such equality! It is no freedom—it is no equality. It is downright tyranny—tyranny in its most odious form. The few grinding into the dust the many under the iron heel of power-power be selected with great care. There is no amendment to the Constitution more be selected with great care. There is imperiously demanded by the public good than this. If they tax the people, ought not the people to elect them? This is a question for them to decide when in Convention assembled.

It is made a question, too, by many, whether the election of Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer, ought quence of its possession, you may give State, Comptroller and Treasurer, ought its owner political power and privil-not to be given to the people; and all If, then, you protect citizens in other officers now elected by the Legthe enjoyment of property, is not the possessor of hundreds equally entitled other duties connect them with the

It has been proposed, too, to provide Do you measure enjoyment by the quantity enjoyed? Suppose you take from the rich man his thousands—shall assume the office of Chief Magisit is only his ell. If you take from the poor man his hundreds—it is his incumbent. We all remember the long it more sparingly; and more carefully equally divided. A Lieutenant Gov-

he is not permitted to speak except when the House is in Committee of the Whole. One Senatorial District is therefore necessarily almost wholly dis-franchised. The impropriety of this state of things will readily occur to all. Many other complaints exist against the present Constitution. Many other

improvements could be pointed out, more consistent with the progress of the age. The science of government is land owners, and owners of every other species of property; and fewer of that class of persons who have nothing to enjoy, and nothing to protect or defend, but their rights of person.

To connect together the people of the State in one common bond of inthe State in one common b progressive as every other science.
The people improve; their means of knowledge increase; their circumstanthe State in one common bond of interest, it is only necessary that they should possess the same kind of property, and that taxes should be direct and uniform. Indirect taxes are seldom representatives of the wealth of the community where they are collected. The amount of public revenue collected. The amount of public revenue collected in the city of New York is no

It is idle, then, to say you must give more political weight to the rich than the poor—the owner of thousands than the owner of hundreds. A thousand owners of any particular species of property will afford it much more effectual protection than one owner of the same amount and species, under any form of government that would be tolerated for a moment in a free country."

Many of our citizens are greatly opposed to the election of Judges by the legislature, as is required by the Conditation. It cannot be disguised that our own Legislature has, in many instance, been the scene of intrigue entirely at war with our ideas of the purity of the bench; and in which it was shown that neither character, nor quaifications were made the test for fitness for effice, but simply party services. Legislatures are small bodies, usually elected upon political party grounds and that, too, frequently at the sacrifice of the best interests of the people.

Under the circumstances many believe that the people would be the safest depositories of this power. The opportunity and facility for cornuption and intrigue would not exist, and the shall be free! Ot 10 chiners

THE STREET STREET, AS NO ASSESSMENT OF

The Proposed Convention.

ocrat, has to say about Convention and the prospective pay for emancipated negroes, and then bare your backs to the lash:

lash:

"If a Convention is called let it be unrestricted—let there be no pandering or promise to Radicalism or imported Yankee ideas—let the old time practices be restored, including the whipping-post and qualified suffrage. But it is understood, we think, that the Legislature cannot limit the action of a Legislature cannot limit the action of a Convention, and if the Convention meets it can do as it pleases. * *
No member of a sovereign State Convention should regard the dictation of a mere legislative body." *

"The restrictions imposed in the bill as it passed the Senate are degrading and disgraceful to the people of the State, especially in its pandering to the prejudices of our fanatical enomies at the North. NO NORTHCAROLINIAN SHOULD EVER SAY THAT HE IS WILLING TO SURRENDER HISCLAIM FOR DAMAGES IN THE HISCLAIM FOR DAMAGES IN THE UNLAWFUL EMANCIPATION OF AND DEPRIVATION OF PERSON-AL PROPERTY, ALTHOUGH WE ARE ALL NOW OPPOSED TO REESTABLISHING LAVERY IN ANY SHAPE."

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Leave Charlotte 9 24 r. m 8 20 a. m "Air Line J'net'n 9.32 " 8.50 " Salisbury... 11.48 " 10.52 "
Greensboro... 2.20 A. M. 1.35 P. M.
Danville... 5.44 " 4.05 P. M.
Dundee... 5.56 " 4.13 "
Barkeville... 11.35 " 8.36 " Dundee...
Burkeville. Arrive at Kickmond .. | 2,22 P. M. 11.17 P. M GOING SOUTH. STATIONS. MAIL. | EXPRESS Leave Richmond. 1.38 P. M 5.08 A M. 4.52 Burkeville 10.83 " 1.17 P. M.

Danville Onville... 10 39 " 1.21 "
Greensboro... 2.00 A. M 4.23 "
Salisbury... 4.31 " 6.45 "
Air Line J'net'n 7.05 " 8-39 "
Arrive at Charlotte... 7.15 A. M. 8.47 " OOING EAST. STATIONS. Leave Greensboro' ... 2.15 A. M

" Co. Shops ... 3.58 "
Raleigh ... 7.88 "
Arrive at Goldsboro' . 10.05 A. M GOING WEST. STATIONS. Leave Goldsboro' 5.00 P. M " Kaleigh..... 7.52A. M Co. Shops 11.57 " Arrive at Greensboro" 1.15 "

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SUNDAY, AUGUST 8, 1875 Opinion of Prominent Democrati on the Convention Question-Read and Circulate.

In response to calls we lay before our readers the following letter from Judge Fowle on the Convention question: RALEIGH, Oct. 26, 1874.

Maj. John W. Dunham :

Sik:-In reply to your letter asking my opinion in regard to the calling of a convention by the next General Assembly, for the purpose of amending the Constitution of North Carolina, I have to say:

That in my opinion a call of a Con vention for the purpose indicated would be unwise, inexpedient and productive of great harm to the material interests of the State.

The defeat of the Conservative party in North Carolina in 1876 would be a public calamity. The defeat would, in my opinion, be insured if the proposed action is taken.

A very cursory examination of the Constitution and history of North Carolina will satisfy the enquirer, that of the two methods provided for amending the Constitution, to-wit: the legislative and conventional, the intention was, that for ordinary times, and for the correction of ordinary evils, it was thought wise by our fathers that the legislative mode should be adopted, and that the mode of amendment by the convention was only be resorted to when the exigency of the occasion was extreme, and was a substitute in a Democratic and Republican form of government for revolution, and was not to be exercised unless the emergency was great.

We find accordingly that after the adoption of the constitution of 1776, there was no convention of the people of North Carolina until the year 1835, except the conventions of 1788 and 1789 which were called for the purpose of ratifying the Federal constitu-tion, and that since that time there has been no convention of the people, which has been called for the purpose of amending the constitution, and has actually done so until the year 1868.

The convention which was called in

1861 was for the purpose of taking North Carolina out of the Union, and the convention of 1866, being called under Presidential Proclamation, and its conclusions being repudiated by the people, are not to be considered in this

The policy of the State then being well settled not to call a convention of the people except upon extraordinary occasions, is there anything in the po-litical condition of the State that will justify such action at this time?

A very earnest and able advocate of the convention movement, in reply to constitution should be amended in three

rior Court to rotate.

2. Disqualifying a person who has been convicted of an infamous crime if North Carolina falters we will have

secure its passage before any Legisla-ture that can now be elected, regardless

of its political complexion.

As to the third proposed amendment, it is believed by many persons that its effect would be to diminish the Republican vote in the State several thousand votes, thereby insuring a Conservative

The proposed amendment itself is in my opinion a very good one, because the increased taxation that would be thus derived would greatly benefit the common schools of the State. But I do not believe that the vote would be materially diminished by its adoption, because in every well contested election the funds will be provided to pay the poll tax for such voters as cannot pay for themselves, and I will show before I get through that our elections in 1876 will necessarily be well contested by both of the great political parties. But even if I should be mistaken in



tending to impair the rights of the col- one year, or both, at the discretion ered people."

To this broad assertion we respect-

fully enter our dissent.

There are several changes in the ornot willingly yield—as for instance:
The election of the Judges by the

people.

The abolition of the county courts and the election of county commission

and the election of county commissioners by the people.

There may be a considerable portion of our people, particularly in the Eastern section of the State, who would be glad to see the power taken from the Eastern negroes to elect Judges and county commissioners. So far as the election of Judges is concerned the election of Judges is concerned, the remedy is easy by electing Judges on a general ticket, but so far as county commissioners are concerned, I do not believe that the white people in the West are willing to delegate to the Legislature their right to elect magistrates, who shall elect county commis sioners, and our people generally are well satisfied at being rid of the cumpersome and expensive old county court

system.

But apart from all this, it would be a political blunder to call a convention. In 1870 the people of North Carolina the canvass. The Legislature was conservative by nearly two-thirds majori ty. Taking advantage of its majority, notwithstanding the warnings of many of our wisest leaders, a bill was passed submitting the question of calling a convention to the people. It was de-feated by more than 9,000 majority. But more than this, of the delegates elected, a majority, I have been informed by a well posted friend, were Re-

publicans.

The people were angry with our party and charged in many localities that we could not have carried the election in 1870 if our purpose had been avowed. It was regarded by many of the them

In 1872, it insured the defeat of Judge Merrimon for Governor, and grieved thereby, to be recovered by an worse than this, the failure to carry action on the case, with full costs, and North Carolina paralyzed the opposition to Grant, and his re-election was due more to the result in North Carolina in August, than to any other cause. In 1876, there will be another great

State election from October to Novem-

advance and it will be 1. Requiring the Judges of the Supe- from beyond the limits of the State. the constitution of the United States.

I have heard at least two of the Republican Judges express themselves in favor of the first proposed amendment, and one of them expressed it as his opinion that every member of the Judiciary would give his personal influence to the proposed amendment. As to the second, the mere introduction of the Republican party, and many conservatives will, I fear accompany them.

Failure will not benefit, but greatly injure out party. Besides there is not dollars, or be imprisoned not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one moral question of the cultivative or moral question of republicans, or be imprisoned not less than one moral question of the court. Sec. 6. And be it further enacted. Sec. 6. And be it further enacted to the hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one moral question of the court. Sec. 6. And be it further enacted to the hundre

DANIEL G. FOWLE.

AN ACT.

astrous, would be suicidal.

To Enforce the rights of Citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other of the court,—the fine not to exceed five thousand dollars, and the impris-

of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all citizens of the United States who are citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distriction of vote at all such elections, without the vote at all such elections. distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any constitution,

both of the great political parties.

But even if I should be mistaken in this, the success of our party in 1876 is not a good reason for deviting from the course of action in regard to constitutional amendments which has been sanctioned by the wisdom of our forefathers, because it would be establishing a precedent for tampering with the constitution whenever the exigency of a Party required it, and conventions in North Carolina, would become as frequent as revolutions in Mexico.

In a very able letter, signed by W. A. Wright, Esq., and five other distinguished gentlemen, dated Oct. 22, 1874, the following expression is used:

"Suffice it to say then, that in almost every one of the many instances where the "Camby" constitution varies from the old constitution varies from the difference has been productive of unmixed evil. In our opinion the sooner we return to that old constitution the better it will be for the people of North Carolina, observing, of course, the changes rendered necessary by the war and its results. And we deem it proper to say here, in order to prevent any possible misunderstanding, that we believe no one contemplates, as no one ought to contemplate any change in regard to the Homestead Exemption, save such as will enlarge and render more secure that wise and beneficent more secure that wise and beneficent plate any change in the constitution of the constitution of the case, with full costs, and so that we believe no one contemplate any change in regard dollars, or be imprisoned not estimate than one month and not more than the none month and not more than the none month and not more than the note of the constitution.

Maria Louis Pile

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, Tha

whenever, by or under the arthority of the constitution or laws of any State, or ganic law, made by the convention of the laws of any Territory, any act is or 1868, other than the exceptions made shall be required to [be] done by any by these gentlemen, which, in my opin-ion, the people of North Carolina will entitle him to vote, the offer of any such citizen to perform the act required to be done as aforesaid shall, if it fail to be carried into execution by reason of the wrongful act or omission aforesaid of the person or officer charged with the duty of receiving or permitting such performance or offer to perform, or act-ing thereon, be tleemed and held as a performance in law of such act; and the person so offering and failing as aforesaid, and being otherwise quali-fied, shall be entitled to vote in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had in fact performed such act; and any judge, inspector or other officer of election whose duty it is or shall be to receive, count, certify, register, re-port, or give effect to the vote of any such citizen who shall wrongfully refuse or omit to receive, count, certify, register, report or give effect to the vote of such citizen upon the presentation by him of his affidavit stating such offer and the time and place thereot, and the name of the officer or person whose duty it was to act the eon, and that he was wrongfully prevented by voted the Conservative ticket. Not a such person or officer from performing word was said about convention during such act, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allow-ance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such ofience be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof, be fined not

it any person, by force, bribery, threats, intimidation, or other unlawful means, shall hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct, It was regarded by many of the them as a fraud upon the people. Many members of the Legislature of 1870, who voted for the bill, would never have bers of the Legislature of 1870, who voted for the bill, would never have been elected if their constituents had been aware that they would have done been aware that they would have done saforesaid, such person shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of hand and dollars to the person agfive hundred dollars to the person agaction on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred Contest for the Presidency.

Pennsylvania, by the change of its one month and not more than one year. dollars, or be imprisoned not less than or both, at the discretion of the court ber, is no longer the Keystone State.

North Carolina has the doubtful if any person shall prevent, hinder honor of being the Keystone State in control or intimidate, or shall attempt Sec. 5. And be it further enacted. That an interrogatory from me as to the ne-cessity for a convention, stated that he desired a convention in order that the State.

that controversy. Every effort will be parties to carry the exercising the right of suffrage, to whom Require the poll tax to be paid in the right of suffrage is secured or guarby many anteed by the fifteenth amendment to

less than five hundred dollars, or be im-

prisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted,. That

liscretion of the court.

been convicted of an infamous crime from voting.

3. Requiring the poll tax to be paid as a qualification of a voter.

In regard to the first and second of these amendments, after considerable inquiry I am satisfied that they will meet with but very little opposition from either of the great political parties.

I have beard at least two of the Re
iii North Carolina falters we will have four years more of Republican rule at Washington.

The advocates of the convention insign to renew leases or contracts for labor, or by threats of violence to himself or family, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdement of the great political parties.

I have beard at least two of the Re
iii North Carolina falters we will have four years more of Republican rule at two of ejecting such four years more of Republican rule at person from rented house, lands or other property, or by threats of violence to himself or family, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdement or occupation, or of ejecting such four years more of Republican rule at the person from rented house, lands or other property, or by threats of violence to himself or family, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdement of the great political parties.

I have beard at least two of the Re
iii North Carolina falters we will have be red at the person from rented house, lands or other property, or by threats of violence to himself or family, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdement of the great parties.

Failure will not benefit, but greatly in
iii near or and shall, or conviction there
of, be fined not less than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned not less than five hundred four years more of Republican rule at the person from rented house, lands or other property, or by threats of violence to himself or family and person from rented house, lands or other property, or by threats of violence to himself or family and person from rented house, lands or other property. Political daring is sometimes the jure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate best policy, but to renew an experiment which has already proved so disof any right or privilege granted or se-cured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having exercised the same, such per-son shall be held guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined or

onment not to exceed ten years,—and shall, moreover, be thereafter ineligible to, and disabled from holding any office

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C., June 12th, 1875.

THE DOG ORDINANCE FOR 185 REfeet June 1st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all earlies owning or keeping any dogs, either male or female, are required to register the same at this office, and procure the require

MONDAY THE 14TH INST..

T. C. SERVOSS, Chy Clerk & Treasurer.

PLOTTS STAR OFFAR

DAY CLOCKS

Review of the Wilmington Market.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 540 casks. No sales to report; 271 cents per gallon bid for Southern packages. Rosin-Receipts 1,926 bbls. No sales to report. Market steady.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 297

bbls. Market steady, with sales of 297 bbls. at \$1.15 for hard, \$2.10 for yellow dip and \$3 for virgin.

TAR -Receipts 30 bbls. Market steady with sales of 30 bbls. at \$2.00.

Corron-Receipts 29 bales. No sales to report and no official quotations. BEESWAX—p b
BRICKS—Wilmington, p M., 8 00 ello 00
Northern. a 00 elli 00
RUTTER—North Carolina, b. 21 eg 30
Northern, p b., 35 eq 42
Tallow, p b., 40 ellow, p

MARINE.

ARRIVED. Stmr Dixie, Jacobs, Smithville, (Parley & Co. Steamship Raleigh, Oliver, Balti-more, A D Cazaux. Stmr D. Murchison, Garrason, Fay etteville, Williams & Murchison.
Schr J M. Fitzpatrick, Cramuer, 18 days from Philadelphia, with 178 tons

CLEARED. Steamer Dixie, Jacobs, Smithville, G Parsley & Co. Stmr. D. Murchison, Garrason, Fay teville. Williams & Murchison, Br. Brig Iron Queen, Hopgood, Bris

Bristol-Brig Iron Queen-1,444 asks spirits turpentine, 189 bbls, rosin

PLOTTS STAR ORGANS

FROM IT.

Try one. Address EDWARD PLOTTS Washington, N J july 9-6m



Gives UNIVERSAL Satisfaction,

By a skillful use of the stops, and of the patent knee swell, the music is adapted to the human voice, ranging from the softest flute like note to a volume of sound,

PIPE ORGAN QUALITY

WILL NOT CRACK OR WARP,

A BEAUTIFUL PIECE OF FUR-NITURE.

Agents Wanted,

(Male or female,) in every county in the United States and Canada, A liberal dis-count made to Teachers, Ministers, Church-es, Schools, Lodges, etc., where there is no agent for the Star' Organ. Illustrated cal-alogue and price list free. Correspondence solicited. Address the manufacturer,

PLOTTS STAR ORGANS

BROLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED til divorce is granted. Address,

COMMERCIAL 40-The following quotations represent he wholesale prices generally. In making p small orders higher prices have to be

WHOLESALE PRICES

16 0 17 10 0 17 12 0 13

BAGGING wunny

Shoulders, & B. Sides, & B. Western Smoked—

Dairy cream, p.b. 15 to State P.B. 180 COFFRE Juva, H.B. 182 BRIO F.B. 1

Extra do. " | bbl. | 6 25 @ 7 50
Family | 3 bbl. | 17 25 @ 9 75
City Mint Super | bbl. | 8 50 @ 6 00

" Extra | bbl. | 9 50 @ 9 50

" Family | bbl. | 10 00 @ 10 50

EXTRA | bbl. | 12 50 @ 60 00

Phenix 00 @
Wilcox Gibb & Co., mainspuIntel Gunno 00 @

| Isted Guano. | 15 (6) 22 (ILUE—3 b. | 15 (6) 22 (IRAIN—Corn, store, \$\pi\$ 56 bs. | 16 (6) 120 (Corn, cargo, \$\pi\$ 56 bs. | 00 (6) 00 (Corn, yel., \$\pi\$ bushel | 15 (6) 00 (0) (Oats, \$\pi\$ bushel | 15 (6) 00 (0) (Oats, \$\pi\$ bushel | 125 (6) (HIDES—Green, \$\pi\$ b. | 07 (6) 8 (125 (6) 15 (6) 15 (125 (6) 15 (125 (6) 15 (6) 15 (125 (6) 15 (6) 15 (125 (6)

HIDES—Green, \$\pi\$ b ... 07 66 8
Dry. \$\pi\$ b ... 145 61 15
North River, \$\pi\$ 100 bs ... 145 62 150
North River, \$\pi\$ 100 bs ... 120 64 125
HOOP 1RON—\$\pi\$ ton ... 1120 61 125
UMBER—\$\pi\$ bbl. ... 155 62
LUMBER—\$\pi\$ bbl. ... 155 62
LUMBER—\$\pi\$ bbl. ... 155 62
LUMBER—\$\pi\$ bbl. ... 155 62
Uwest India cargo, according
to quality, \$\pi\$ M ft. ... 20 00 622 00
Rough edge plank, \$\pi\$ M ft. ... 20 00 622 00
Dressed flooring, seasoned ... 20 00
Scantling and boards, com
mon, \$\pi\$ M ft. ... 20 00 625 00
Scantling and boards, com
mon, \$\pi\$ M ft. ... 20 00 625 00
Scantling and boards, com
mon, \$\pi\$ M ft. ... 20 00 625 00
Syring, bbls, \$\pi\$ gal. 46 66
Syring, bbls, \$\pi\$ gal. 46
Syring, bbls, \$\pi\$ gal. 47
Syring, bbls, \$\pi\$ gal. 47
Syring, bbls

bbls agal....

East India. 7 b...... Rough, 3 bushel...... AGS—Country, 5 b.

E—Alum a bushel erpool, a sack erfcan, a sack AR—Cuba, a b to Rico, a b

RATES OF FREIGHT.

MONEY MARKET.

Bank of New Hanover Stock 25
Pirst National Bank 199
Wilmington Building Stock 00
Mechanics 00
Navassa Guatio Co 190
N C Bonds Old Ex-Compon 214
Do Funding 1896 15
Do Funding 1896 15
Do Now 1996 14
Do Now 14
Do Now 15
Do Special Tax 86
Do to N C Railrond C
W 4 W R R Bonds 7 perfoold Intro
C C R R Bonds 6 p c 29
Wilmington City Bonds 8 pc 29

HOGEN COFFEE POT-makes the but

WILMINGTON, N C, April 16.

Per Starting Ves-

FERTILIZERS-

les P. b.

Port of Wilmington, August 7.

ol, DeRosset & Co.

EXPORTS.

POREIGS. MENOT PINS

Send for price list and list of testimonials, Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N J July 9-6m

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The livelest of family newspapers. Full of interesting news, literature, humorous sketches, specyparagraphs, etc., Sample copies free. Subscription FREE PRESS. 22 a year, post-pard.
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Detroit, Mich.

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PLOTTS' STAR ORGANS



try. It has been tested by many competent

Unsurpassed by any Instrument,

The proprietor has noted carefully for many years the inoperfections and needs of the reed instruments, and directed his practical experience to the correction of such imperfections, and his experiments have resulted in the production of a quality of tone which assimilates so closely to the

All the Latest Improvements, And every organ is fully warranted. Large Oil Polish, Black Walnut, Paneled Cases that

And forms in addition to a splendid instru-ment of music,

This organ needs only to be seen to be appreciated and is sold at EXTREMELY

LOW PHICES!

For Cash. Second hand Instruments taken

EDWARD PLOTTS. Washington, N. J.

M. HOUSE, Attorney.

Jane & den. FLOTTS STAR ORGANI

BROCKS' EXCHANGE. No. 13 NORTH FRONT STREET,

I Door South of Purcell House. THE BINEST WINES, LIQUORS, CI-DARS and LAGER BEER in the city. A pleasant Brilliard Room, furnished with

Collender's tables on the second floor OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

apr 30-tf W. H. GERKEN, Proprietor. Quarantine Notice. UNTIL PURTHER NOTICE, all vorce)

O from Ports South of Cape Fear, will come to at the Visiting Station near Deep Water Point, and await the Inspection of Quarantine Physician. ver or other infections disease exists, will be required to undergo a rigid and pro-louged quarantine. All vessols from Port where Yellow Fe

All vessels or boats of any character hav ing sickness on board on arrival, or having bad sickness any time during to evoyage, are required to come to at the station for inspection, without regard to the port from wheute they come. Vessels not included as above will proceed without detention.

Pilots are espcially enjoined to make careful enquiry, relative to vessel, crew, cc, and if not satisfied with the statements of the Captain or Commander, or if the vessel is in a filthy condition, they will bring sel to at the Station for further exact

Pilots willfully violating the Quarantine laws are subject to forfeiture of their branches; Masters of vessels to a fine of two hindred dollars a day for every day they violate the Quarantine laws, and all other persons liable for e-ch and every offence.

All vessels subject to visitation under these regulations will set a flag in the main rigging, port side. F. W. POTTER, Quarantine Physician Port of Wilming

lon, N. C.

Smithville, N. C., May 27th, 1876. Moss Wanted.

10,000 POTNDS CURED MOSS. A good price will be paid, by D. A. SMITH.

CE IS PLENTIFUL AND CHEAP AT NEW ICE HOUSE. Dock st, between Water and Front sts, Wilmington, N. C.

KEEP COOL.

Wilmington, N. C. B. H. J. AHRENS, Proprietor GO TO

A LLEN'S if you wish anything to the JEWELRY LINE. WATCHES. CLOCKS,

RINGS, COFFRE POTS, CUPS.

BRACELETS, Ac., Ac., Ac. may (1-if

Office of City Clerk & Treasurer,

June 24th, 1875.

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,

AN ORDINANCE

CONCERNING COWS AND OTHER NEWS DEPARTMENT. CATTLE running at large. BE IT ORDAINED, By the Board of Alder-

men of the City of Wilmington, N. C., as SECTION 1st. That any cow, or other CAT TLE of ANY KIND, found running at large

within the corporate limits of this city,

shall be impounded by the City Marshal

and the owner required to my a fine of Ten (10) dollars before the same shall be released. Sec. 2d. Any ordinance or parts thereof

Board of Aldermen on the 24th day of June 1875 and will go into effect, on and after Monday June 28th 187%

T. C. SERVOSS.

City Clerk & Treasurer.

conflicting herewith, are hereby repealed.

jone 25-tf Important to Owners of Dogs.

CITT OF WILMINGTON, N. C. S MANY persons do not appear to un nd all the requirements under the DOG ORDINANCE, notice is hereby given

Penalty of 10 Bollars for not procuring the required DOG BAIS

GES, will be entered on and after THURSDAY THE 24TH INST. The Ordinance provides as Schows: That Subscription Price, \$3 Per Anni. the owner of any Dog within the city lim

mits, who shall fall to pay the TAX imposed by the DOG ORDINANCE shall be subject names, and required to pay a fine, flat to ex- D. L. RUSSELL. reed ten (10 dollars in the discretion of the Mayer, By order of the Mayor. T. C. HERVUSS

City Clerk and Trenspres City of Wilmington, N. C. June 21, 185,

WARE, just received.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. The Post

STRICTLY A REPUBLICAN PAPER

The Great Principles of the Na.

tional Republican Party.

In accordance with the

PHILADELPHIA PLATFORM

as to Party.

And will advocate the exercise of more backbone on the part of the men who claim to belong to said party.

wherever found, infany and all parties.

It will stand up for the good name of North Carolina, and every man who slanders the Old North State will be considered her enemy.

A Correct istalement of the Market in No

the Post, WILMINGTON, N.C.

SAP AND HEART. At low prices.

J. A. SPRINGER.

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Ventila!

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Hon. A

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Rev. Dr

Mark's (c

next Send:

We are

Independent as to Men, But Not

It will be devoted to exposing corruption

We shall join hands with the press of North Carolina to encourage immigration

We shall give the latest

Local, National and Foreign News.

Great pains will be taken to give

val Stores, Cotton and Freduce, of Every Description; Also, a correct

OFFICE OF TREASURER & COLLECTOR, Commercial and Marine Report.

Thirtage propuld by us.)

Attorney at Law.

WILMLNGTON, N. C. Office at residence, corner of focused and Duck Statuta. SHINGLES: SHINGLES! CONTRACT.

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